

## The Herald and News

SHEET 105 OF ARMY LIFE.

Interesting Incidents of the Civil War Related by "X Con. Fed." A Member of Third S. C. Regiment.

[Written for The Herald and News.]

I returned to the army about the middle of April, 1863. My wound was not healed and I was not made to do duty until the last of April. Here I saw some soldiers shot. I think the men had deserted, had been caught and brought back, tried and found guilty. The army was brought out and placed on the hills. The men were blind-folded and shot to death. It was a very affecting scene but was for the good of the army.

The 28th or 29th of April the signal gun was fired and we hurried to our old position on Lee's Hill at Fredricksburg. The Yankees were massed just across the river. Throwing pontoon bridges over the river, General Lee came among the boys and talked to us freely. He told us that the fight would not be here, but up the river. We soon fell in line and marched towards Chancellorsville. We struck the enemy near Chancellorsville and skirmished all the evening, keeping them employed until General Jackson could strike their rear. Jackson's troops fought that evening and night. We commenced our advance soon Sunday morning. We gradually drove them back until we struck the plank road at Chancellorsville. The house was burning and pandemonium seemed to be turned loose. We were preparing for the last spring and was going to drive Hooker into the river when a preacher came galloping up and called for General Lee. He told General Lee that the Federals had broken through at Fredricksburg and was coming up rapidly in our rear. Kershaw's brigade was hastened down the road to Salem church to meet the enemy. We had been in line at Salem church only a short while, when General Wilcox came up the road with his brigade of Alabama troops and claimed the post of honor. We moved to the right and gave General Wilcox a position on the road, but General Kershaw put the 3rd South Carolina Battalion in reserve. The Yankees came pell mell and thought they would run over the Alabama boys. They came into their lines and were shot down. The 3rd Battalion came up and the enemy were hurled back down the road. That night we were fed on hog-jole and hard tack, and it was the sweetest meat I ever eat. The next night we were carried forward to drive Sedgwick's corps across the river. A Federal battery had our range and was pouring shell in our ranks. General Kershaw ordered one regiment to take the battery. They refused. He ordered another and it refused. Then orders were issued for the 3rd regiment to take the battery. Colonel Nance said all right. We were just getting out of a piece of woods. Colonel Nance ordered us to trail arms and not to fire a gun until we reached the guns. We started on the run. Everything was silent, the cannon had ceased firing; we expected a charge of grape and canister. Suddenly we heard a Confederate yell way down the line to our right. This yell was taken up by other regiments, and we reached the place where the battery had been, we found the place deserted. Then we took up the yell and hurried forward, but Sedgwick had escaped. We captured a good many prisoners and armed ourselves with Enfield rifles. We went back to Chancellorsville the next day expecting to renew the fight, but Fighting Joe Hooker had enough and that night crossed the river. We went back to our camp near Fredricksburg.

We were always scarce of lead and I was sent as one of a detail to pick up lead on the field. About half way between where the fighting first started, at Salem church, I found two minnie balls. One had been fired by the Federals and one by the Confederates. They had struck each other so true that they had become imbedded into each other, and fell to the ground.

While our troops were at Fredricksburg during the winter, one night a Federal band got to playing; then the Yankees would cheer their bands. Then one of our bands would play a piece and our boys would. Finally both bands commenced to play Home Sweet Home and it had not been for the officers

the war would have stopped that night and all the soldiers would have gone home. X Con. Fed.

What's Man?

Man is a two legged animal that chews tobacco and walks on the forked end.

Most men were born. We never heard of but one who wasn't and he was made out of mud—just for sample. Man is found in most parts of the world. He roams at will, feeds in the day time and sleeps at night—some nights.

He is very tame. You can go up to and put your hand on him anywhere so you don't put it on his pocketbook, he has under such conditions been known to kick.

Man's life is full of disappointments, patent medicines and cob pipes.

He goeth forth as a lion in the morning and leaves the wood for his wife to chop. In the evening sneaks home with his pants ripped and raises Cain about hard times.

Man is like a dog—howls a great deal and runs about at night.

Like the elephant, he has a trunk, but he don't always take it with him. The elephant does.

Men are like nails in our respect; in nine cases out of ten where either of them are crooked, they have been driven to it by a woman.

Men are like chickens, they always want to get on the highest roost.

No man will swear before a lady; he always lets her swear first.

Little things sometime worry a man most—twins for instance.

Man may enjoy taking his sweetheart upon his knee, but after marriage he doesn't like to be "sat upon."

Man flourishes like a ragweed to day and tomorrow the undertaker has him salted away in an ice box.

Now, as what man is really good for, anthropology is still in the dark.

Being strong he is used to draw pictures, carry news and pull the revolver. Properly trained, man can jump higher than any other animal. He has even been known to jump mountain resorts and board bills.

Although in many respects man is like other animals, in this respect he differs from all: He lives while standing up.

Late Literary News.

Are England, Scotland and Ireland destined, ultimately, to become a part of "The United States of America and Great Britain"? Is the startling inquiry which William T. Stead makes in the January Cosmopolitan. He has been one of the prophets of Great Britain, and has, at all times, been able to see in advance of his contemporaries—as events have proven. He has been studying the new conditions brought about by the industrial combinations and reaches the conclusion that England and the United States are destined to be more closely united and that as soon as the English people wake up to the absurdity and general uselessness, as has been shown in the Boer War, of a king and aristocracy, the trend will be immediate in the direction of a union with the people of the United States. However much one may differ from Mr. Stead, his speculations will be found vastly interesting. He is the first British subject who has had the courage to suggest an outcome.

An article which will prove of the widest interest to all those engaged in teaching or who may be interested in education, is one in the January Cosmopolitan by Elisha Benjamin Andrews, ex President of Brown University, who for the first time, in a leading magazine, has had the courage to show the great evils resulting from the private contract school book system—educational officials corrupted, school books often the poorest selected, and the prices paid by the children themselves of the highest—an annual tax going up into the millions which could be very easily avoided if the proper organization were brought into this effort.

If the old saying, "All the world loves a lover," is true, then the fiction in the Cosmopolitan for January should be popular, indeed. All the stories vary in treatment, plot and action, from Frances Courtenay Baylor's charming story, "Cupid's Practical Joke," to Maarten Maartens' strong domestic tragedy, "Her Father's," but all have love for a central theme.

When a woman promises to tell a man everything, she doesn't mean everything that has happened, but everything she happens to think of.

## Young Men.

This is a day of opportunity for men. In nearly if not quite every line of business and calling in life the young man has the advantage over older men. Recently in Atlanta we went round with a man of fifty-five. He had as fine recommendations as men ever ask to see. His character was above reproach, he had experience as a business man and seemed well qualified to fill many positions. But he did not get an offer and was tramping around trying to sell books when we left the city. A young man with his habits and endorsements would easily have gotten good positions. He was elderly and that was all. This incident tells the tale in all lines, sad though it may be. Doctors, preachers, salesmen, workmen when past fifty are as a usual thing preceded by young men in the works of life.

We do not think this is right but a thoughtful observer can but say that it is true. It is not necessary now to say why this is the case. It is enough to say that young men should lay hold of these favorable opportunities. Any young man of good habits, energy, reasonable intelligence can easily go to the front. Success comes as surely and as quickly to young men of merit as it ever has done in the history of the world.

This too should be impressed upon our young men, that the young man who wastes his days of young manhood has wasted his opportunity.

These days are the days of his opportunity, once allowed to slip by he must face defeat. Let us encourage our young men to lay hold of the favoring circumstances and to do this with decision and haste.

## No Place at Home for the Boy.

I met him on a street corner—a bright, black-eyed lad of perhaps fourteen summers. I had seen him there evening after evening, and wondered whether there was no one who knew the temptations he encountered. I made friends with him, and won his confidence. Then I questioned him kindly in regard to his spending so much time in the streets.

"I know," he said, looking up at me in such a frank, winning way, that I could not help thinking what a noble man he might make, "the street is not the place for a boy, but you see there's no place for me at home."

I was surprised and pained at the answer.

"How is that?" I asked.

"Well, I have two grown-up sisters, and they entertain company in the parlor every evening. They give me to understand that I am 'a third party,' and not wanted. Then papa is always tired, and he dozes in the sitting room, and does not like to be disturbed. It's pretty lonesome, you see; so I come down here. It was not always so," he went on. "Before grandma died I was always went up to her room, and had a jolly time. Grandma liked boys."

There was a quiver in the voice that told of a sorrow time had not yet healed.

"But your mother?" I suggested.

"Oh, mamma!—she is only a reformer, and has no time to spend with me. She is always visiting the prisons and work-houses, trying to reform men, or writing articles on how to save the boys."

"And her own boy in danger?"

"Yes, I am not half as good as I was before grandma died. I am getting rough I am afraid. There does not seem to be any one to take an interest in me, so it does not much matter."

It was hard, bitter truth; and yet I knew that this was not the only boy who needed a wise, gentle hand to guide him through the dangerous period.

Mothers! make home the brightest spot on earth for your children. Take an interest in their sports; make yourself young for their sakes. I think the saddest, most hopeless thing I ever heard of a boy's lips was that sentence: "There is no place for me at home."—The Household.

## The Right Kind of a Boy.

The other morning we were in the midst of a three days' rain. The fire smoked, the dinner room was chilly, and when we assembled for breakfast, papa looked rather grim and mamma tired, for the baby had been restless all night. Polly was plainly inclined to fretfulness, and Bridget was undeniably cross when Jack came in with the breakfast rolls from the baker's. He had taken off his rubber coat and boots in the entry, and came in rosy and smiling.

"Here's the paper, sir," said he to his father, with such a cheerful tone that his father's brow relaxed, and he said "Ah, Jack, thank you," quite pleasantly.

His mother looked up at him smiling, and he just touched her cheek gently as he passed.

"Top of the morning to you, Pollywog," he said to his little sister, and delivered the rolls to Bridget with a "Here you are, Bridget. Ar'n't you sorry you didn't go yourself this beautiful day?"

He gave the fire a poke and opened the damper. The smoke ceased, and presently the coals began to glow; and a few minutes after Jack came in we were gathered around the table, and were eating our oatmeal as cheerily as possible. This seems very simple in the telling, and Jack never knew he had done anything at all; but he had, in fact, changed the whole moral atmosphere of the room, and had started a gloomy day pleasantly for five people.

"He is always so," said his mother, when I spoke to her about it afterwards; "just so sunny and kind and ready all the time. I suppose there are more brilliant boys in the world than mine, but none with a kinder heart or a sweeter temper, I am sure of that.—Select."

## Lesson for a Boy.

I overheard a conversation between Karl and his mother. She had work for him to do, which interfered with some of his plans for enjoyment, and, though Karl obeyed her, it was not without a good deal of grumbling. He had much to say about never being allowed to do as he pleased, and that it would be time enough for him to settle down to work when he was older. While the sense of injury was strong upon him, I came out on the piazza beside him and said, "Karl, why do you try to break that colt of yours?"

The boy looked up in surprise.

"Why, I want him to be good for something."

"But he likes his own way," I objected. "Why shouldn't he have it?"

By this time Karl was staring at me in perplexity. "I'd like to know the good of a horse that always has his own way!" he said, as if rather indignant at my lack of common sense.

"And as for working," I went on, "I should think there was time enough for that when he gets to be an old horse."

"Why, don't you see, if he doesn't learn when he's a colt—" Karl began. Then he stopped, blushed and looked at me rather appealingly. I heard no more complaints from him that day.—Church Record.

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## SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

**Condensed Schedule in Effect June 30th, 1901.**

STATIONS.	Daily No. 10.	Daily No. 11.
Chas. Johnston	11:00 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
Summerville	12:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Branchville	1:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Orangeburg	2:00 p.m.	10:00 a.m.
Kingville	3:00 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Lv. Savannah	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Blackville	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Columbia	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Prosperity	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Newberry	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Ninety-Six	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Greenwood	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Hodges	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Lv. Abbeville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Belton	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Anderson	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Greenville	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Ar. Columbia (Cen. Time)	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.

STATIONS.	Daily No. 12.	Daily No. 13.
Lv. Greenville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Piedmont	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Williamston	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Ar. Anderson	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Belton	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Abbeville	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Hodges	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Greenwood	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Ninety-Six	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Newberry	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Prosperity	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Columbia	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Blackville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Branchville	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Kingville	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Lv. Savannah	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Ar. Charleston	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.

STATIONS.	Daily No. 14.	Daily No. 15.
Lv. Charleston	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Summerville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Branchville	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Kingville	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Lv. Savannah	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Blackville	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Columbia	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Prosperity	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Newberry	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Ninety-Six	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Greenwood	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Hodges	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Lv. Abbeville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Belton	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Anderson	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Greenville	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Ar. Columbia (Cen. Time)	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.

STATIONS.	Daily No. 16.	Daily No. 17.
Lv. Greenville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Piedmont	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Williamston	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Ar. Anderson	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Belton	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Abbeville	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Hodges	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Greenwood	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Ninety-Six	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Newberry	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Prosperity	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Columbia	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Blackville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Branchville	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Kingville	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Lv. Savannah	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Ar. Charleston	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.

STATIONS.	Daily No. 18.	Daily No. 19.
Lv. Charleston	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Summerville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Branchville	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Kingville	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Lv. Savannah	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Ar. Charleston	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Summerville	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Branchville	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Kingville	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Lv. Savannah	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar. Charleston	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Summerville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Branchville	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Kingville	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Lv. Savannah	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Ar. Charleston	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.

STATIONS.	Daily No. 20.	Daily No. 21.
Lv. Greenville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Piedmont	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Williamston	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Ar. Anderson	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Belton	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Abbeville	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Hodges	2:00 p.m.	2:00 p.m.
Greenwood	3:00 p.m.	3:00 p.m.
Ninety-Six	4:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
Newberry	5:00 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Prosperity	6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Columbia	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Blackville	8:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Branchville	9:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Orangeburg	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Kingville	11:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Lv. Savannah	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Ar. Charleston	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.

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			counts
Northbound		34	
Lv. Savannah	7:00 p.m.	7:55 pm	
Waycross	8:00 p.m.		
Fairburn	1:00 am	2:42 pm	
Dennig	1:00 am	2:27 pm	
Eastern Time.			
Col. & Fla.	4:10 am	7:05 pm	
Car. & Ga.	5:07 am	8:00 pm	
Tex. & Ala.	5:58 am	8:50 pm	
Ark. & Miss.	6:48 am	9:40 pm	No. 52.
Lv. Chicago	10:25 am	4:25 p.m.	12:25 pm
Ind. & Ill.	11:32 am	4:52 p.m.	1:22 pm
Pa. & N. Y.	12:25 pm	5:45 p.m.	2:15 pm
Clinton	5:45 am	8:35 pm	
Carlisle	5:38 am	8:28 pm	
Ch. & N. Y.	6:00 am	8:50 pm	
At. & B. & O.	4:35 am	7:51 pm	
Ar. & Har. & N.	7:00 am	11:01 pm	
Ar. & Har. & N.	7:25 am	10:45 pm	
Ar. & Har. & N.	7:15 am	10:30 am	
Petersburg	2:25 pm	5:54 am	
R. & Ch. & O.	6:00 am	9:00 pm	
Washington	6:35 pm	10:40 am	
Baltimore	11:25 pm	12:10 pm	
Philadelphia	2:50 am	3:30 pm	
New York	3:30 am	4:15 pm	
Pitt. & Chi. & N. Y.	5:55 pm	7:15 am	